

M. N. G. COULD QUICKLY MOVE TO THE FRONT

In Trim to Leave for Mexico Ten Hours After Mobilization at Fort Wayne

AGREEMENT WITH RAILROADS

Efficiency of National Guard Unimpaired by Strike Duty Says Gen. Kirk

Detroit, Mich., April 21.—The Michigan National Guard is just as strong, if anything stronger than last year, copper strike duty notwithstanding, and can move toward the Mexican border in approximately 10 hours after mobilization at Fort Wayne.

This is the declaration of Brig.-Gen. John P. Kirk, chief of staff of the M. N. G.

Fort Wayne, he says, will be the logical point of mobilization, because of the central location and the fact that the site at Ludington is unequipped with paraphernalia.

Two years ago national guard officers conferred with railroad officers relative to the transportation of troops to the mobilization point at Ludington, and from that point to the border, and last winter another conference was held, with Detroit considered as the point of mobilization. It is on the results of the latter conference that Gen. Kirk bases his ten hour estimate.

"Efficiency Unimpaired."

"The copper country strike duty did not injure in the least the strength of the Michigan National Guard," declared Gen. Kirk in denying a rumor to the effect that strike duty had caused the ranks of the different companies to become noticeably thinned. "It might possibly be expected that such a state of affairs would follow, but the inspections we have made of companies show them to be in excellent shape, many of them better than last year. The average membership of the 35 companies of the state may be safely placed at 55, and the brigade in case of mobilization will show close to 2,000 men ready for service."

"In case of an order for service in Mexico, enlistments will be made immediately by enough more men to fill practically all the companies to the actual service limit of 105. The limit of membership for a company in time of peace is 80 and officers before the companies go into camp they are filled. "Six weeks ago we received from the war department instructions as to mobilization, and the men and officers are familiarizing themselves with these instructions so that in case orders are forthcoming to get the brigade together at once preparatory for service there will be no hitch. Everybody will know just what to do and when and where to do it. "Of course, we haven't as yet received a moving order, but we cannot tell in the face of the present situation when it will come. We may never be called into service and we may get orders in the next 24 hours."

STRIKERS LEAVE SCENE OF BATTLE; 18 BELIEVED DEAD

Quiet Prevails in Colorado Miners' Tent Colony; Five of the Victims Have Been Identified; Reports Still Meagre.

Trinidad, Colo., April 21.—Hundreds of armed strikers who yesterday battled for fourteen hours with the state troops in the Ludlow district, had disappeared this morning and quiet prevailed about the strikers' demolished tent colony. Five have been identified among the dead and it is believed at least five more fell. Among the dead are A. Martin, a militiaman and

THE WEATHER.



Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Moderate shifting winds. Mostly north, day.

EVEN THE CACTI WON'T SAVE HUERTA



Americans Back From Mexico Say the Rebels May Join Huerta

They Report the Feeling Is That National Honor of Mexico Is at Stake

El Paso, Texas, April 21.—Six Americans, eight Germans and nine Frenchmen, arrived here today from Chihuahua, having accepted Consul Fletcher's advice to leave. Fletcher, they said, is endeavoring to get Americans out quietly and is being assisted by Carranza. They expressed a belief that the rebels in Chihuahua will be unable to remain out of the Huerta-Washington complications and that the rebel leaders feel that the blockading of Vera Cruz and Tampico would be a national matter affecting the honor of every Mexican, regardless of political affiliations. In cities and cafes, rebel sympathizers said the common enemy must be met by a united country. Carranza made no definite announcement. In El Paso Constitutionalists sympathizers were unanimous that no Huerta alone, but the national honor was at stake.

HOPE REVIVED BY THE INDIANA G.O.P.

Old Time Enthusiasm Is Manifest at State Rally Today

Indianapolis, Ind., April 21.—That the spirit of hope and confidence again animates the breasts of the Republicans of Indiana was indicated by the display of enthusiasm among the party workers who gathered here in large number today in readiness for the state convention. Many of the old leaders who have taken little active interest in the affairs of the party for several years past were to be seen about the headquarters at the Hotel Severin.

The convention will hold its sessions in Tomlinson Hall, beginning tomorrow and continuing over Thursday. The programme has been arranged with a view to reviving the old-time enthusiasm among the rank and file of the party. The action of the Progressives in putting their own ticket in the field precludes the possibility of the two parties getting together in the coming campaign. Nevertheless the Republicans have let it be known that any of the former members who desire to return to the party fold will find a cordial welcome awaiting them.

Prudergast Chief Speaker.

The proceedings tomorrow will partake largely of the nature of a rally, the real business of the convention being left until the concluding day. At the opening session the principal address will be delivered by William A. Prudergast of New York. Mr. Prudergast was one of the founders of the Progressive party and made the speech placing Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for the presidency at the Chicago convention.

Continued on 6th Page, 5th Column.

GAY AND STURGIS, BROKERS, SUSPEND BUSINESS TODAY

Boston, April 21.—The suspension of the brokerage firm of Gay & Sturgis was announced today on the stock exchange. The firm dealt extensively in Lake Superior copper mining shares.

Official confirmation was received at the Calumet branch of Gay & Sturgis about 11:30. This was the first intimation Manager William McKelvie of the Calumet branch or W. J. Creitz of the Houghton office received of the suspension. The notification was an order to accept no further business and was signed by F. B. Greenhalge, assignee. The Calumet branch was established in 1905, several years after the Houghton office was opened. Until the recent lull in stock trading, the firm enjoyed a prosperous business from its copper country clientele.

BIG WAR FUND CAN BE EASILY RAISED BY U.S.

Five Hundred Millions Can Be Provided If Necessary

Washington, April 21.—Should the present Mexican situation bring on actual war between the United States and that country war revenues will be raised by the United States either by doubling the income tax or by imposing a special stamp tax, or by both.

Members of the house ways and means committee are already considering a measure which will be submitted within a few days if war is declared.

It is estimated that the proposed increase of the income tax will yield an additional revenue of approximately \$100,000,000. The special revenue stamp tax can be made to yield another \$100,000,000. These two special taxes will supply all the war funds necessary, at least at the outbreak of the war, should it follow present developments.

Heavier expenditures will come with the calling out of the militia, but this would come later. It has been decided by the army experts that the regular army will have to be augmented if for no other purpose than to patrol duty along the Texas border and prevent guerrilla invasion.

Would Cost \$500,000,000.

To support the volunteer troops, to provide for their transportation and maintenance, it is being estimated the Mexican war may cost this government \$500,000,000. The war revenue measure will so frame as to make possible the meeting of all contingencies.

An influential member of the ways and means committee, which will have to provide for raising money, said today:

"We will go to war with Mexico, if war must come, in far better shape than we were financially when the war was declared against Spain. "Our treasury can meet at this time a heavy emergency drain.

"Our land and naval forces are well supplied with powder and shot. We have our troops on the border and our navy in Mexican waters. We will be saved the heavy immediate expense of supplying large quantities of costly munitions and in the purchase of auxiliary ships for the use of the navy."

"We can move our regular troops on the war department appropriations and our naval force on funds under control of the navy department. We are prepared, therefore, for immediate needs."

CONDITION OF AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IS GOOD.

Vienna, April 21.—The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph is "satisfactory," according to a semi-official bulletin. There is no cause for apprehension.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER IS ORDERED TO SEIZE VERA CRUZ CUSTOMS HOUSE, ALSO TOWN IF NECESSARY

President Wilson Takes Prompt Action to Prevent Delivery to Huerta of 200 Field Guns and Much Ammunition From German Steamer Now Nearing Port

Washington, April 21.—Believing the delay in Congress was accruing to the advantage of Huerta, President Wilson ordered Admiral Fletcher to seize the Vera Cruz customs house to prevent Huerta from getting several million rounds of ammunition and two hundred field guns on a German steamer bound for that port and destined for Mexico City. The order to Fletcher went out at daybreak, after the president and cabinet officials had been in conference since 4 a. m., mostly over the telephone.

The orders conferred the broadest authority upon Fletcher and directed, if necessary, he take the town as well as the customs house, to prevent the landing of the ammunition.

At noon the cabinet was in session, but no word from Fletcher was reported. Meanwhile, the House and Senate reconvened and the Senate went to work on the resolution of approval of the president's course.

Lodge opened the debate and presented some imputations that the Republicans were "lacking in the proper regard for the honor of the flag."

"One hundred and fifty Americans perished on Mexican soil. I cannot, in demanding the atonement of the insult at Tampico, overlook those outrages. I cannot be put in a position where I appear to choose between the factions that today rear Mexico asunder. I cannot join in any resolution that will put the United States in a position of preferring one murderer and cutthroat above another murderer and cutthroat."

"It is for that reason the minority of the committee has presented a substitute for the preamble of the resolution."

"The expedition here is vital," said Shively, acting chairman of the committee, "because this is an effort to preserve peace. It is not to be an act of war."

"It is a plain, deliberate assault on our uniform, and all our navy stands for," said Shively, referring to the Tampico incident.

Shively said the senators who were anxious for war may as well wait until "this resolution has been tried as a means of peace." The Lodge substitute, Williams, Democrat, said, was a declaration of war against Mexico and the Mexican people.

"I want the resolution so worded that the world will know it is a war on Huerta until either Huerta salutes the flag, or Huerta becomes an American prisoner, or Huerta were to die."

A wave of applause swept the galleries. "The sergeant-at-arms will clear the galleries," said the vice president. About one hundred men were removed immediately.

The cabinet meeting broke up while the Senate debate was on and several members went to the Senate to hear the speeches. "There is nothing new," said Burleson.

Bryan asked the foreign ambassadors to confer with him at 2:30. It was generally accepted he would advise them of the situation in detail.

New Resolution Suits Wilson.

Washington, April 21.—Objection to the form of the resolution, passed by the House last night to endorse the president's plans in connection with the Mexican situation, prevented action in the Senate, and that body, after a spectacular midnight session, recessed until noon today to take up a substitute measure reported by the foreign relations committee. This substitute, which administration leaders expected to see adopted after a brief debate and sent to the House for concurrence, would broaden the congressional declaration and eliminate direct reference to Huerta. It also would specifically disclaim any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon them.

"The language of the amended resolution adopted by the Senate foreign relations committee is satisfactory to the president because it specifically disclaims any purpose of making war on Mexico."

The administration expects the House will accept it promptly. At a cabinet meeting this forenoon, "Mexico" was the chief topic.

Active preparations for immediate action upon word from the White House continued at the navy and war departments today.

The Mexican resolution in amended form, adopted by the Senate committee, will not be opposed by the House

Democrats, said Chairman Flood of the House foreign affairs committee.

London Press Approves Course.

London, April 21.—The Standard learns that the action of the United States government has the full acquiescence of the British government and that any international complications are extremely unlikely.

The Times in an editorial says this morning: "The crisis has come in a form which, as sincere friends of the American people, we could well have wished it different. Their justification for forcible interference in Mexican affairs is far stronger than the particular pretext upon which the president decided to abandon his policy of watchful waiting."

The Daily Mail says: "There can be no mistaking the British attitude. It is one of admiration for the tolerance and self-control with which President Wilson has employed all the resources of diplomacy to avert the crisis. Intervention has been thrust upon the Americans and they may be sure of the good will of the whole English speaking world in facing an unsought task."

The comment of the Daily Graphic is: "President Wilson is making war not on Huerta, but on Mexico. The war is not an accident, but a thing predestined by irresistible causes. Nevertheless, it is likely to bring more anxiety and embarrassment to the present generation of Americans than glory or profit."

Huerta to Protect Americans.

Mexico City, Mex., April 21.—President Huerta has given assurances that all foreign residents, Americans included, shall have full guarantees of safety.

"General Huerta offers all guarantees to foreigners, Americans included, who may remain in Mexico, and he will improve this opportunity to show the world that his government and Mexico are moral and civilized."

This statement, President Huerta

Continued on 6th Page, 3rd Column.

GERMANS ARE READY TO FIGHT FOR U. S.

New York, April 21.—The Mexican situation was referred to at the dinner here of the Associated German Military societies, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Duespael, ending Schleswig-Holstein to Germany.

"The measures so far taken by the president," said Alphonse C. Koelble, "are certainly approved by the German societies, and should war come I am sure that we shall prove ourselves worthy as those have who on this day fifty years ago fought and fell for the honor of the Fatherland."

The German consul general, Dr. Paul Falcke, in proposing a toast to President Wilson, joined in one toward a peaceful settlement in Mexico.

Twenty-eight of the 300 present were veterans of the Battle of Duespael.

Continued on 6th Page, 5th Column.

BULLETINS

Washington, April 21.—Admiral Fletcher has been ordered to seize the Vera Cruz customs house.

The orders did not stipulate when Fletcher should take the port and simply left it to his discretion as when it was best to prevent Huerta from getting several million rounds of ammunition and two hundred field guns from a German steamer about to arrive.

Many officials believed Huerta has been playing for time merely to get the large shipment of arms which Fletcher has been ordered to cut off.

Momentarily the officials expected dispatches from Fletcher that he had taken the Vera Cruz customs house, and possibly the city.

Washington, April 21.—At 3:20 Secretary Daniels had "no word" from Vera Cruz. It is said Fletcher has been ordered to land no men until munitions of war are landed.

Washington, April 21.—There was a report that Fletcher's forces will not be resisted and that the Huerta forces intended to retire to the railroad trestle, twenty miles west of Vera Cruz. Officials refused to discuss the situation. At 1 o'clock there was nothing from Fletcher.

Washington, April 21.—The war department officials said there was nothing to indicate the necessity for immediate orders for a movement of troops.

Pensacola, April 21.—The battleship Mississippi, with 600 marines, and four aviators with hydro-aeroplanes, sailed today for Vera Cruz.

New York, April 21.—A large quantity of ammunition is being stowed away on the New York and Texas, two largest super-dreadnoughts in the world. Both are new and are expected to be on duty in southern waters soon. The New York will sail for Cuba Sunday.

Mexico City, April 21.—General Blanquet said, "In due time, if necessary, reserves will be called to the colors, as will every citizen of Mexico." The capital is quiet.

Laredo, April 21.—It is authoritatively reported that federal officers from the Nuevo Laredo garrison, bearing a flag of truce, went down the river yesterday to parley with the rebel officers. A coalition of federals and rebels against the United States is said to be the object.

Washington, April 21.—There is a general exodus of Americans from Mexico City to Vera Cruz, many Americans at the latter place getting aboard the Ward Line Esperanza.

Washington, April 21.—O'Shaughnessy, at the direction of the state department, has advised the foreign diplomatic body in Mexico City to have their subjects leave Mexico.

Two Nations' Strength

United States

THE authorized peace strength of the United States army is 95,692 men. The total strength of the national guard, which the president can call out, is 139,000 officers and men.

The unorganized militia comprises the whole of the manhood of the nation between the ages of 18 and 45, estimated at 15,000,000.

The navy of the United States consists of 14 dreadnoughts, six old battleships, 10 first-class armored cruisers, four monitors, 15 protected cruisers, three scout cruisers, 22 destroyers, 24 first-class torpedo boats, six second-class torpedo boats and 40 submarines.

Mexico

THE Mexican navy consists of five gunboats, the Bravo, Morales, Tampico, Vera Cruz and the Zaragoza. There are also two armed transports.

Unless the rebels come to Huerta's aid it is doubtful whether he could raise an army of 50,000 men.

The total war strength of the Mexican federal army, according to best figures obtainable, is 84,000.

The infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model of 1901, and the cavalry carries the Mauser carbine. The reserves have only the Remington rifle of 1892.

The Mexican army consists of 107 generals, 6,226 officers and about 50,000 men.

Continued on 6th Page, 5th Column.